NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY J. B. RUSSELL, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

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Horticulture.

The following should have appeared sooner in our columns, but was by accident mislaid.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN — The effect produced upon my fruit trees by the past season, I regret to find, is very similar to that mentioned by your other correspondents. My peach trees, of which I had about fifty, varying from three to fifteen years of age, are all killed, with the exception of about half a dozen small trees which grew in the shade of large ones. My pear trees, all of them small and thrifty, appear to be about one fourth part dead, the remainder apparently not much injured.

I find my young apple trees, (some of which were just beginning to bear,) which were situated on land that had been tilled for several years past, have uniformly suffered severely; I fear they are all killed. While those situated on grass ground, in a tough green sward, and which were no less thrifty than the others, have mostly escaped.

But what is no less remarkable and for which I shall not pretend to account, is, that my *tender* ornamental trees and flowering shrubs have suffered less by the severity of the winter, than I have before known them for several years. A small umbrella tree, *(Magnolia tripetela,)* which for several seasons previous to the last the most prominent buds have been winter-killed, has withstood the last uninjured. This tree is in a cold soil and in a very bleak place. In the same exposure, two year old plants of the Althea frutex, which by reason of the abruptness of the winter were left without protection, are apparently uninjured.*

In common, I presume, with some other of your readers, I should like to be informed to what extent those flourishing nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, have suffered from the severity of the past extraordinary season. I hope we shall not be under the necessity of sending to the South to replenish our gardens.

Having somewhere seen the statement, that *thin* sheet lead placed around the trunks of trees was a sure protection against the ravages of the field mouse, and having a few apple trees in an exposed situation, I was induced in the fall of 1830 to make trial of it. Through forgetfulness, the lead was suffered to remain on the trees till haying-time; when upon removing it, I found the bark of the trees, under the lead, to be in a damp, cold and unhealthy situation; all of them had evidently received some injury in consequence, and one of them, a fine thrifty tree, was entirely ruined. No doubt the sheet lead is an effectual protection, but it should be removed before the trees begin to vegetate. Truly, yours, P. WARE.

Franklin, April 16, 1832.

To ripen fruit. — To lovers of gardening it may not be unacceptable to know, that painting the walls *black* greatly forwards the ripening of fruit.

* Our correspondent is referred to a note to a communication, by "Agricola," published in the New England Farmer, page 318, col. 2, of the current volume, for what appears to us to be a solution of this mystery.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal.

DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The extraordinary destruction of the last year's wood in fruit trees, and the probable causes of it.

To the Publishing Committee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN — I shall assume as a fact, founded on my own experience and the information derived from various extensive inquiries, that the last winter has most injuriously, possibly *destructively*, affected every variety of fruit trees. The extent of the evil cannot be accurately settled until we have more information than we possess at present — neither can the extent of the injury be ascertained even where we have the most perfect means of examination, until we shall know with what vigor nature may exert itself to restore or repair its losses. I perfectly recollect, that about forty years since, there occurred a frost late in May, which wholly destroyed the young shoots of every species of fruit and forest trees. They recovered from that loss in one or two years. But the case differed in many very material respects from the present. The injury in that case only extended to the young and green shoots of the *existing* year, but it did not affect the last year's shoots; this is a very important distinction. The last year's shoots were not deprived of their functions; the numerous latent buds, which were not developed, instantly shot forth and supplied the place of those which were destroyed. In the present case, the whole of the last year's wood, all that part of the tree which was designed to extend its growth, is wholly destroyed in very many if not in a majority of cases. The vegetative or conservative power has been destroyed in its natural source; it is precisely as if you had pruned back all the growth of the last year. I have no doubt that the root and the stock still retain their powers of renewal, and that the trees will send forth new and vigorous shoots from the older limbs. It is interesting to the cultivator to inquire, what will be the probable effect of this new and extraordinary demand on the powers of the plant. I mean to state only what appears to my mind to be its probable effects.

As to plants which are herbaceous and perennial, and which do not shed their leaves, the effects of destruction or excision of the last year's growth are very trifling. To some of them, such as the geranium, it seems to be questionable whether any serious injury results from such a loss. It is also true, that many woody plants which are deciduous, possess a power of reproduction which renders them almost insensible to the effects of the constant and repeated deprivation of the last year's growth. It is from this law or principle, that the plants which we select for hedges, will endure for an almost unlimited period the barbarous clippings and privations to which, for use or ornament, they are annually subjected — nay, more, they seem even to thrive the better under this treatment. This, however, is only deceptive. The plant does in fact suffer as much as its more noble and more useful congeners—as the finest fruit tree. But as its use to us is of a different character; as we value it not for its fruit, but for ornament and protection against cattle, we disregard the mutilation of its natural powers; we treat it as the Italian connoisseur treats his eunuch, we deprive it of its power of reproduction, in order to gratify our taste; but we as truly and effectually mar the designs of nature in the one case as in the other. Let me exemplify this by a simple case. The white thorn of Great Britain is kept as a dwarf; it rarely flowers; it is a feeble, helpless plant. I have one which was left in my meadow by an English gentleman, who owned the estate I now possess, sixtyfive years since; it stands alone; no rude hand has disturbed it; it is as *large as a pear tree*, and flowers and ripens a bushel of fruit every year. It is man, who has dwarfed it for his own purposes, as he has improved the button pear to the Beurrè and St Michael, by his attention to it; as he has raised the black cattle of the north of Europe, and the wild sheep of the steppes of Asia, to the noble short-horned bull, and the Saxony buck. It is not distinctly understood, except in China, where they raise the oak, the noblest oaks, to eighteen inches in height, that it is as much in the power of man to degrade as to improve that vast realm of nature, over which God has given him the absolute dominion.

To return to our principal inquiry, after an illustration which some may consider a rhapsody, but which, I hope, more reflecting minds may view in a very different light, as exhibiting some sound and philosophical views of a subject which has as yet received no very definite development. What will probably be the effect of the late destruction of the last year's growth of fruit trees? Will it not be, at least, the procrastination of fruit? May it not result in permanent disease? Will it not be the policy of those who are younger than I am, to set about planting new trees? Why should they be discouraged? If for two hundred years no such calamity has occurred, why should they dread its recurrence? No. It would be as unmanly as it would be irrational, to despond. — Pears, apples, plums and peaches, will decorate our tables ten years hence in as great a profusion as now. Those who escape the evil will obtain greater profits. The nursery-men, though immediate sufferers, will be greater gainers in the end. After all, we may be deceived as to the extent of our losses. Nature is more powerful than we are aware of and she may restore what now seems to be irreparable.

To what cause is this extensive destruction to be attributed? Most certainly not to the extremity of the cold. The trees affected are subjected every winter, in Holland, Germany and Russia, to a lower state of the thermometer. To what, then, is it to be ascribed? It is painful to be obliged to offend our national pride, by saying, as we believe to be the fact, that it is owing to the variations of our climate—to our proximity to the gulf-stream, which, within twelve hours, throws upon us the temperature of spring in the midst of winter. Am I singular in this opinion? By no means. Writers in this country and in Europe, of great intelligence, have long since attributed the destruction of fruit trees, not to the *cold*, but to the *occasional heat* of winter. I have many important facts in my possession, to prove this to be true. I will select one among one hundred: The ivy of Great

Britain, a vivacious plant, will stand, *has stood* this very winter, on the north side of an edifice, while on the south it uniformly perishes to the ground.

JOHN LOWELL.

Boston, March 20, 1832.

From the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

DESCRIPTION OF A METHOD

Of cultivating Peach Trees, with a view to prevent their premature decay; confirmed by the experience of fortyfive years, in Delaware State and the western parts of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Coulter, Esq., of Bedford County, Penn.

The death of young peach trees is principally owing to planting, transplanting, and pruning the *same stock*, which occasions it to be open and tender, with a rough bark; in consequence of which, insects lodge and breed in it and birds search after them, whereby wounds are made, the gum exudes, and in a few years the tree is useless. To prevent this, transplant your trees as young as possible, if in the kernel it well be best, as there will then be no check of growth. Plant them sixteen feet apart. Plough and harrow between them for two years without regard to wounding them, but avoid tearing them up by the roots. In the month of March or April, in the third year after transplanting, cut them all off by the ground, plough and harrow among them as before, but with great care to avoid wounding or tearing them. Suffer all the sprouts or scions to grow, even if they should amount to half a dozen or more; they become bearing trees almost instantaneously, on account of the strength of the root. Allow no animals but hogs to enter your orchard, for fear of their wounding the shoots; as a substance drains away through the least wound, which is essential to the health of the tree and the good quality of the fruit.

If the old stock is cut away the third year after transplanting, no more shoots will come to maturity than the old stump can support and nourish; the remainder will die before they bear fruit, and may be cut away, taking care not to wound any other stock. The sprouts, when loaded with fruit, will bend and rest on the ground in every direction for many years; all of them being rooted as if they had been planted, their stocks remaining tough and their bark smooth, for twenty years and upwards. If any of the sprouts from the old stump should happen to split off and die, cut them away, they will be supplied from the ground by others, so that you may have trees from the same for one hundred years, as I believe. I have now trees from one to thirtysix years old, all from the same stump. Young trees, formed in this manner, will bear fruit the second year; but this fruit will not ripen so early as the fruit on the older trees from the same stump. Three years after the trees are cut off, the shoots will be sufficiently large and bushy to shade the ground so as to prevent the growth of grass, that might injure the trees; therefore ploughing will be useless, and may be injurious by wounding them.

It is also unnecessary to manure peach trees, as the fruit of manured trees is always smaller and inferior to that of trees which are not manured. By manuring, you make the peach trees larger and apparently more flourishing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, looking as green as the leaves, even when ripe, and later than that of trees which have not been manured. Peach trees never require a rich soil; the poorer the soil the better the fruit; a middling soil produces the most bountiful crop. The highest ground is the best for peach trees, and the north side of hills is most desirable, as it retards vegetation, and prevents the destructive effects of late frosts which occur in the month of April, in Pennsylvania. Convinced by long experience, of the truth of these observations, the author wishes they may be published for public benefit, and has been informed, that Col. Luther Martin and another gentleman, in the lower part of Maryland, have adopted a similar plan with great advantage.

From the Journal of Health.

FLOWERS.

The interest which flowers have excited in the breast of man, from the earliest ages to the present day, has never been confined to any particular class of society or quarter of the globe. Nature seems to have distributed them over the whole world, to serve as a medicine to the mind, to give cheerfulness to the earth, and to furnish agreeable sensations to its inhabitants. The savage of the forest, in the joy of his heart, binds his brow with the native flowers of the woods, whilst a taste for their cultivation increases in every country in proportion as the blessings of civilization extend. — From the humblest cottage inclosure to the most extensive park and grounds, nothing more conspicuously bespeaks the good taste of the possessor, than a well cultivated flower garden; and it may very generally be remarked, that when we behold a humble tenement surrounded with ornamental plants, the possessor is a man of correct habits and possesses domestic comforts; whilst, on the contrary, a neglected, weed-grown garden, or its total absence, marks the indolence and unhappy state of those who have been thus neglectful of Flora's favors.

Of all luxurious indulgences, that of flowers is the most innocent. It is productive not only of rational gratification, but of many advantages of a permanent character. Love for a garden has a powerful influence in attracting men to their homes; and on this account, every encouragement given to increase a taste for ornamental gardening is an additional security for domestic comfort and happiness. It is likewise a recreation which conduces materially to health, promotes civilization, and softens the manners and tempers of men. It creates a love for the study of nature, which leads to a contemplation of the mysterious wonders that are displayed in the vegetable world around us, and which cannot be investigated without inclining the mind towards a just estimate of religion, and a knowledge of the narrow limits of our intelligence, when compared with the incomprehensible power of the Creator.

Flowers are, of all embellishments, the most beautiful; and of all created beings, man alone seems capable of deriving enjoyment from them. The love for them commences with infancy, remains the delight of youth, increases with our years, and becomes the quiet amusement of our declining days. The infant can no sooner walk than its first employment is to plant a flower in the earth, removing it ten times in a hour to whereever the sun seems to shine most favorably. The school boy, in the care of his little plat of ground, is relieved of his studies, and loses the anxious thoughts of the home he has left. In manhood our attention is generally demanded by more active duties, or by more imperious and perhaps less innocent occupations; but as age obliges us to retire from public life, the love of flowers and the delights of a garden, return to soothe the later period of our life.

To most persons, gardening affords delight as an easy and agreeable occupation; and the flowers they so fondly rear, are cherished from the gratification they afford to the organs of sight and of smell; but to the close observer of nature and the botanist, beauties are unfolded and wonders displayed, that cannot be detected by the careless attention bestowed upon them by the multitude. In their growth, from the first tender shoots which rise from the earth, through all the changes which they undergo to the period of their utmost perfection, he beholds the wonderful works of creative power; he views the bud as it swells, and looks into the expanded blossom, delights in its rich tints and fragrant smell, but, above all, he feels a charm in contemplating movements and regulations before which all the combined ingenuity of man dwindles into nothingness.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMOVING FLOWERS.

Mr Editor — In your publication for May 2, a plan is given for removing choice flowers from one pot to another with ease; and you may, perhaps, admit into your paper a plan for a corresponding object. It is contained in a

MEMORANDUM

As to the preference of *wicker baskets*, as compared with *pots*, (and it may be added, as compared with *boxes*,) for the conveyance of young plants, in certain cases, from place to place; employed by the Hon. Joseph Robley, president and commander in chief on the island of Tobago.* The memorandum is as follows: — August, 1801.

Mr Robley stated, in favor of wicker baskets, that they are light and easily removed from place to place; and that when plants are to be set out where they are to remain, the plants need not be shifted from the baskets; but, if suffered to continue in them, the baskets will soon rot in the ground; and in the meantime, the roots of the plants will extend themselves into the adjacent soil, without impediment.

Yours, with respect, A. B.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The standing committee on the products of the Kitchen Garden, respectfully submit the following list of Premiums for the year 1832:

Asparagus, two largest and best bunches,	$4,00.
Beets, half a dozen, the best Blood,	3,00.
Beans, Lima, two quarts, the earliest and best,	4,00.
Cucumbers, best pair raised in open ground on or before the 2d Saturday in July,	3,00.
Carrots, half a dozen the best long orange,	3,00.
Celery, two roots the earliest and best,	4,00.
Cauliflower, two best heads,	4,00.
Corn, sweet, one dozen the earliest and best,	3,00.
Lettuce, two best heads,	2,00.
Melons, water, the largest and best,	3,00.
Melons, musk, the best and finest flavored,	3,00.

* Mr Robley obtained a gold medal for his plantation of bread-fruit trees.

Peas, one peck, the earliest and best, 4,00.
Peas, one peck, with reference to quality and yield, 4,00.
Potatoes, one peck, the ripest and best on or before the first Saturday in July, 4,00.
Savoy Cabbage, two best heads, 3,00.
Squash, crooked neck, two of the largest and best, 4,00.
Squash, Canada, two of the earliest and best, 4,00.
Turnips, one dozen of the earliest and best for the table, 2,00.
Turnips, one dozen of the best for stock, 2,00.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the committee, on any new or fine vegetable not named above.

The committee will generally be at the hall of the Society on Saturday, during the season of vegetables, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., to inspect such specimens as may be offered for a premium. A particular description of the method of planting and growing, will be required of those who send in vegetables for a premium.

DANIEL CHANDLER,
May 24, 1832. *Chairman.*

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The flower and vegetable seeds presented to the Society by the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, M. C. Perry, Esq., William Shaler and James Ombrosi, Esq'rs., together with some grape cuttings sent from Malaga and presented by Mr William Worthington, were distributed among the members of the Society. Mr Thomas Mason exhibited some fine tulips for premium.

Saturday, May 26, 1832.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING FRUIT SEEDS, STONES, &c.

Mr Fessenden — In a communication in answer to an inquiry respecting "the proper course to pursue in planting fruit seeds and stones," published in your paper, No. 21, of the current volume, I attributed the failure of their vegetation, mentioned by your correspondent, to the deficiency of the necessary action of frost in the preceding winter; I considered the suspension as the loss only of one year's growth. This, in my ground, is demonstrated by the abundant germination of seeds, which lay dormant through the last season, I have renewed my experiment, as proposed, of planting them protected from frost, but without success.

In my nursery and fruit grounds, I have shared in the general calamity, but in a much lighter degree than has been felt or predicted by others. The indication of total destruction was not to me so manifest in but few of my bearing trees, as to justify their immediate extirpation. Some, however, of my large and most vigorous apple trees, which did not excite early apprehension, are now found enveloped in their shroud.

The action of an early and severe frost on the redundant fluid, distended the body so far as to open fissures in the bark for its corresponding enlargement. As the wood contracted, the bark was left detached, and the trees consequently lost. — My young trees are apparently as healthy as usual. My pear trees indicate the severest suffering; many, thirty years in bearing, are in fact past recovery; a larger proportion, pronounced equally hopeless by scientific inspectors, are exhibiting flattering symptoms of convalescence. In many cases, should my trees not survive, it may be a question whether their destruction is more to be imputed to the season, than to the experiments of the curious, to test their vitality. Many in my nursery, recently grafted or budded, have perished at their union with the stock. These I have grafted as far below the injury as practicable.

Young peach trees come out much as usual; more indeed are dead, and the buds inserted last season more sparingly vegetate. Those in bearing, generally from eight to ten years old, have a sickly cast, but not more so than at the last season. The young shoots in their last year's progress were gummy and spotted, and their extremities decayed. Having my ground too much crowded, I have taken out a large proportion of them, giving more liberal space to the remainder, which I have headed down. Topping the branches, particularly in this tree, I have found beneficial in restoring health and vigor, more especially after a full bearing. This process will occasion no loss of fruit the present season, and will probably be the means of an abundance the next, if the tree is not past recovery. It will be a test of its value in its capacity to renovate itself; should it continue to exhibit symptoms of disease, the next application should be at its root.

I have found it a good practice with all trees when the circulation to the extremities appears to be impeded, to head them down to some healthy point, a few inches above a forked branch, if the place be favorable; by this method a better top is reproduced and the amputation much less injurious. If this course was more generally practised in our orchards, with prior judicious treatment on the first appearance of decay, instead of their sickly appearance and early exit, they would continue to yield better and more abundant fruit; they would also retain their vigor and beauty to a good old age; our apple orchards would then become an ornament instead of what they now are, the most unsightly blotch on most of our farms, exhibiting the appearance of feeble exotics, instead of the healthy character of native productions.

Respectfully, yours, O. FISKE.
Worcester, May 28, 1832.

From the New York Farmer.

SMALL BEER.

Mr Editor — I noticed in your paper, several communications giving directions for making small beer for family use; none of which met my views of the subject. The following, I know from experience, will furnish a very pleasant beverage: — Take a five gallon keg; take out one head, and insert a small brass cock, about three inches above the lower head. In this keg put three quarts of wheat, rye, or corn meal, ground rather coarse, as for stilling; on this pour about three quarts of boiling water; add a pound of honey, sugar, or molasses; one tea-cup full of ginger or ground allspice; stir all intimately together, and add three gallons of water, heated to about seventyfive or eighty degrees of the thermometer. To this add about a quart of lively yest. Stir it well together and set it in the sun; a fermentation will soon ensue and continue all day. By the next morning it will be settled clear, and should then be drawn off into bottles, corked, and set away for twentyfour hours, when it will be fit for use. This, if repeated daily, will furnish a very pleasant family drink. Yours, etc. R. M. W.

Middlesex, May 1, 1832.

THE SEASON.

A gentleman of this village, who has been a close observer of "the times and seasons," (says the Brattleborough, Vt., Messenger,) assures us, that during the last twentysix years the apples trees in this vicinity have been in full bloom but six times, at an earlier period than they were the present season, which he has recorded in his horticultural journal as being on the 18th inst. He also states, that in those earlier seasons the fruit was small in quantity, having been more or less injured by frosts. According to his theory, the present season promises an abundant crop of apples. The severity of the past winter has been somewhat destructive to peach trees, though it is believed the injury is not so extensive as was a few weeks since generally apprehended.

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It is now the 9th of May, (says a Quebec paper,) and no sowing has been done in this vicinity. The snow still lies along the fences, and in the woods about two feet deep. Gardening is hardly commenced. Some potatoes were, however, put in the ground last week in the new settlements on the south shore; and it is thought that wheat sowing will be general before the 14th inst. After the 20th it is generally considered too late to sow wheat, and the chance of a good crop is diminished by the late period of sowing. Great distress prevails throughout this district, for want of fodder for the cattle. Hay is selling in Quebec from twenty to twentyfive dollars per hundred bundles of sixteen pounds each. Many horned cattle have died for want of proper food and by disease.

Mohawk and Hudson Rail-Road.—This road has now been in operation to the river, or to the west side of Pearl street, for a week; and the accuracy and sufficiency of the power and construction of the stationary engine at the head of the inclined plane, at this end of the road, satisfactorily tested. The number of passengers on the road last week, considerably exceeded previous calculations. The locomotives are in fine order, and the company have purchased and have now in use some of the fleetest and finest horses in the country. The trip over the road, with the locomotives, is usually made in from thirtyfive to fortyfive minutes, including the ascent and descent of the planes; and with horse power, from an hour to an hour and ten minutes. We are informed that in two or three instances, last week, the cars drawn by horses came from Schenectady to the half-way house in twentyfour minutes, being at the rate of about a mile in three minutes. Present indications promise the stockholders a rich harvest this season.—*Albany Argus.*

Manure for Grasses and Asparagus.—Dr J. W. Smith, of Lockport, N. Y. in a communication to the American Farmer, says, he has "found from experience, that the coal dust cinders, and scales of iron, from the blacksmith's forge, when properly mixed with fine garden mould, to be incomparably the best manure for the grape that can be used. For asparagus, I have also made use of finely pulverized oyster shells, well incorporated with the earth in which it is planted, or well dug in about the roots of old beds. Its effects are astonishing, especially on old beds."

Rats. — It is said, that chloride of lime, placed in cellars, closets, garrets, &c, will free them from rats.

Agriculture.

AN ADDRESS

To the Essex Agricultural Society, delivered at Andover, Mass. Sept. 29, 1831, at their annual Cattle Show. By Henry Colman. Published at the request of the Society.

Concluded from page 357.

Next, let us compare the value of hay with other crops for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food; an acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. Crops at the rate of twentyfive tons of carrots and twentytwo of Swedish turnips to the acre, have been raised among us, and much larger crops than these are upon record.

By an experiment it has been ascertained, that three working horses fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand five hundred and fortyeight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventyeight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay by the year. The produce therefore of nearly six acres of land in this mode of feeding, is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at six hundred bushels to the acre with the addition of chopped straw, will, while the season for their use lasts, do it as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt; they have been subjects of accurate trial.

It is believed, that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn, which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Now it is for the farmer to consider, whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes; or upon half an acre of ruta baga, which can be raised as a second crop at less expense than potatoes; or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn; or, on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres in hay and grain, for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventyeight bushels of oats. The same economy might be as successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle. I have known a yoke of oxen engaged in the ordinary labor of a farm, to be kept three months in winter, in good working condition, upon one bushel of Indian meal and about twentyfive cents' worth of straw per week; and my own team has never been in better condition both for appearance and labor, than when fed wholly upon a liberal supply of ruta baga and the coarsest fodder. But it has been ascertained by accurate measurement, that an unworked ox put up on good old hay, consumed at the rate of thirtythree pounds per day or two hundred and thirtyone pounds per week, which is upwards of six tons per year of two thousand pounds to the ton. There must then be a great saving between feeding in the way referred to, or upon English hay; and English hay alone, in any quantity, without grain or vegetables, is not sufficient for any hard-working animal.

We come next to the great article of produce, the prince of vegetables, the bread fruit of our climate, *Indian corn*. In an agricultural view, that country is signally blest, which has the capacity of producing Indian corn. There is no crop of more simple and easy cultivation; none is subject to fewer casualities; only in a single instance for many years, (the year 1816,) has the crop among us been generally cut off. There is none that yields a greater quantity of feed, or of better feed to man and beast; which will make more flesh; which returns so much to the land; and bears more frequent planting upon the same ground.

Crops exceeding one hundred bushels to an acre have been raised in this country. No farmer ought to be satisfied with a less crop than fifty bushels to the acre; and, while pork is worth six cents a pound, he may estimate his corn as equal to seventy cents per bushel. Fifty bushels to the acre, then, may be safely valued at thirtyfive dollars; and the fodder from an acre of corn, if well saved, would do much towards paying for the labor of cultivation. It will do more, when carefully managed, than any other crop, towards supplying its own manure. I do not speak at random. Mr W. P. Livingston, of New York, gives it as his opin- that the fodder will pay for the cultivation. Lorain, of Pennsylvania, obtained from an acre yielding sixtysix bushels to the acre, (and the ground was planted with potatoes as well as corn,) of

	Ton.	Cwt.	lbs.
Blades, husks and tops,	1,	6,	13.
Stalks or butts,	1,	7,	00.
Total,	2,	13,	13,gross.*

Mr Phillips, an intelligent farmer of Pennsylvania, says, "that he is fully of opinion, that a field of good corn will yield as much fodder and contain as much nutriment as a field of the best clover of equal size."†

The saving of corn fodder ought to be much more matter of attention than it is. It is a slovenly and wasteful practice to leave our corn butts in the field, to be browsed by cattle and so to serve no use as manure, rather than carefully to gather and feed them out in winter in our barn yards, where what is not consumed by the stock, will go at once to increase the compost heap.

Of potatoes, as a profitable crop, I have great distrust. Beyond what is wanted for marketing or family use they afford small returns. One hundred and fifty bushels to the acre is more than an average crop throughout this country. These can hardly be rated on the farm at more than one shilling per bushel, which would be equal to twentyfive dollars, out of which the expense of four or five dollars for seed is to be deducted. For feeding beef stock it is doubtful if they should be rated so high. I have made no experiments with them in this way, upon which I can rely. When steamed they are represented as excellent feed for horses. Many persons speak well of them in fattening beef; but the best grazing counties in the State do not deem them a very profitable object of culture.— "To mix potatoes in the food of fattening pigs," says an English agriculturist, "is deceptious, deteriorating the pork in exact proportion. Hence the Irish pork and bacon are generally inferior to the English, and the market price is in proportion. The inferiority was some years since stated at three ounces per pound or upwards, by an eminent dealer in Irish provisions."* But deducting the expense of seed, the labor of manuring, planting, hoeing and gathering, which is always troublesome business, the profits of such cultivation must be very small. They likewise return but little to the ground, for the tops of potatoes can scarcely be considered as of any value.

Carrots are a more profitable crop than potatoes. This crop is of great value. "A bushel of carrots for any stock, is equal to two thirds of a bushel of potatoes, or of equal value, weight for weight." It is little more expensive to raise six hundred bushels of carrots than two hundred of potatoes. Again, land which will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre, will produce six hundred bushels of carrots, or twelve for one; and a New York farmer, by the name of Waring, says, that "two and a half or at most three bushels of carrots will make as much beef, pork, mutton, milk, or horse flesh, as one bushel of corn. This seems to be an extravagant estimate, but if they will do half as much, the advantage is greatly in favor of carrots.

Of the value of English turnips I shall not say much. They are very easily raised. Cattle and sheep are very fond of them, and will thrive upon them. In Great Britain many of their cattle are entirely fattened upon them, and English beef is celebrated all over the world. Upwards of eleven hundred bushels have been raised to an acre, by Mr Featherstonhaugh, of New York; and premiums have been given, in Scotland, to crops of seventyfive and ninetysix tons to the Scotch acre, which is one fourth larger than ours. As a second crop they may be raised to great advantage.

The ruta baga is a highly valuable crop. I have raised nine hundred bushels to the acre at a less expense than the same extent of potatoes could be cultivated; and four hundred and six hundred bushels have been produced on sward land, from which a crop of grass has been taken the same season. A crop of four hundred bushels to the acre was raised on a grass ley, and sowed on the 18th of July. But I am inclined to believe that the best mode of culture is to raise the plants in a seed-bed, and transplant them either with a short stick or by running a single furrow at the distance at which it is desired the row should be made, dropping the plants on the land side of the furrow and letting a man follow, to set them up and draw the earth to them with a hoe. Where they are transplanted a much longer season is obtained, as this need not take place until the last of July or even as late as the middle of August.

They are said to be excellent food for horses; and, when steamed, valuable for swine. I know them to be of great value for oxen and all dry stock; and for cows, abating unpleasant taste which they give to the milk; and both carrots and ruta baga may be applied with great advantage to the feeding of sheep intended for the butcher.— The manure which has been made from sheep or cattle fed on turnips, with their yards well littered, from the extraordinary secretions of urine which turnips produce, is of a superior quality. The value of carrots for milch cows is well understood, not increasing the quantity of milk so much as potatoes, but giving it richness and sweetness, and contributing to keep the animals in the best condition.

* Lorain's Husbandry, page 201.
† N. Y. Memoirs, vol. III. page 374.

* British Farmer's Magazine, vol. I. page 594.

It is my conviction, therefore, that on the extended cultivation of Indian corn, carrots, and ruta baga, the Essex farmer may lay the foundation of a profitable husbandry. Of the cultivation of other crops and particularly of the smaller grains, wheat, barley and rye, I have not time to speak. In respect to wheat, much of our land is unfavorable, probably from a deficiency of lime; and this might be remedied by the application of lime to the soil, either in a crude or composite state, as it exists, for example, in the spent leaches of soap boilers. The prejudice generally entertained, that the vicinity of barberry bushes will occasion a blast of the grain, deserves farther inquiry; as I have for the two last years, had sound crops of wheat directly in their neighborhood.

2. I propose next to speak of the application of the produce of the farm.

The raising of live stock cannot be pursued to any great extent by the Essex farmer. The scantiness of our pastures forbids it. Yet in a small degree, by producing large crops of succulent vegetables, by a careful saving of his corn-fodder and straw, and by sending his young animals to another part of the country for pasture in summer, he may at least keep his stock good and often go beyond this with advantage. Every farmer should have young stock sufficient to consume his coarse fodder; and he can often purchase stock brought from the interior at a low rate, the growth of which in this way will be more than equivalent for their feed.

The dairy is another object with the Essex farmer. Butter and cheese always find a ready market in the towns and villages, which are accessible to every part of the county. It should be an object with him to extend this part of his husbandry as much as possible, and to obtain a milking stock of the best qualities. This requires that his animals should be well kept. The produce of a cow in the summer will be materially affected by the manner in which she has been kept in the winter; and our scanty pastures may be greatly assisted by clearing up, draining, and the application of ashes to the surface; besides which we should find great advantage in the cultivation of green summer feed for our cows, such as Indian corn sown for this purpose, and especially lucerne, which bids fair to become a valuable auxiliary to our dairy husbandry.

Essex county has the honor of having possessed some cows, whose produce has scarcely been exceeded; but we are certainly deficient in attention to the good quality of our milking stock, and, from ignorance or indolence, keep animals which are comparatively worthless. In a comparison of the quality of the milk of two of my own cows, in order to ascertain the proportion of cream given by each, I found in milk taken on the same day and in the same quantity, and allowed to stand in the same place for the same length of time, an extraordinary difference, the milk of one giving only two tenths of an inch of cream and the other giving an inch and three tenths; and yet this inferior cow was most promising in appearance, and the most expensive cow in the yard.

Essex county has one small dairy, which presents a fine example of successful management in this branch of husbandry, not exceeded by any within my inquiries. I refer to the dairy of Mr Jesse Curtis, of Marblehead, all of native cows and most of them raised by himself.

In 1824, from	$6\frac{1}{2}$*	cows, he made	732	lbs. of butter.
1825, "	7	"	886	"
1826, "	6	"	745	"
1827, "	$6\frac{3}{4}$	"	836	"
1828, "	8	"	1272	"
1829, "	7	"	1175	"
1830, "	6	"	1090 lbs.	13 ozs.

Which last yield is at the rate of one hundred and eightyone pounds to a cow, and this without any extra feed.

The next mode of consuming your produce on the place is by stall feeding sheep, to be put up in autumn and turned off to the butcher in the spring. My own experiments in this way, though conducted under many disadvantages, have been favorable to its continuance, since it has furnished a home market for my produce, at the current rates, without the trouble and loss of carrying it from the farm; and the manure has been an equivalent for the attendance. To stock of this description, carrots, ruta baga and common turnips are a valuable feed, and for this purpose may be raised to advantage. Mutton fattened in the immediate vicinity, certainly deserves and will command the preference with the butchers, over that which is driven a great distance or which is brought down in a half-frozen state.

Pork is another article, which, even at the present low prices, may, I believe, be fattened without loss and perhaps to a very small profit; at least, it furnishes a market for our produce without the trouble and expense of carrying it from the farm, and it leaves a valuable manure for its benefit. I need not say anything of the important differences in the breeds of swine. Some will scarcely repay the trouble of attendance, while from an improved stock I have had a gain for weeks and months together, of two pounds, two and a quarter pounds, three pounds, and three and a half pounds, per day. Cooked food for swine is greatly to be preferred to raw food; Indian meal is more fattening than any other feed; the growth of the first year is a much greater gain than that of any subsequent period; and I believe it is best to keep them from the first not merely in a growing but in as fat a state as we can get them.

In regard to the fattening of beef animals, my experience has been little and that by no means encouraging. In a single experiment, where an exact account was kept, it was attended with a great loss, as in general the profits in such cases go to the butcher. I have wished to make further trials; and I should express the hope, that a Society distinguished for the judicious selection of its subjects of premium, will deem it of particular importance to encourage various and exact experiments, to determine what may be profitably done in this way, and to devise other successful modes of consuming the produce of a farm, so that what is carried away may not impoverish it.

Next to the importance of cooking food for swine, and I believe it would be found of almost equal advantage for all other animals, is the cutting up of all long feed for neat cattle and horses. My own experience has been considerable in this way, and always strongly in its favor; so has that of many other persons within my knowledge; but I shall refer you only to the testimony of a Mr Phillips, of Pennsylvania. He says, "I have fixed a moveable shaft upon the top of my cider mill, on which is a large drum, and with another small drum connected by a strap, the chaff-cutter is worked by one horse, the fodder is cut of any size from one quarter to an inch long and with ease, from 120 to 140 bushels an hour are turned out, one boy only attending the machine. Since I have used fodder thus prepared, I have kept from twentysix to thirtyfive head of cattle, besides horses and sheep, during the winter, and have used at least ten loads of hay less than when I kept only twelve. This spring (1824) my cattle were in better order than usual."*

I owe an apology to the Society for detailing my own experience, and so often speaking in the first person. It would be affectation in me to pretend ignorance of an art in which I have been more or less interested and occupied for many years, and with a strong feeling of its great and essential importance to human comfort and good morals; but I am not unaware that I stand in the presence of many, of much more experience and knowledge than myself; and in speaking of what I have done, I am prompted by a feeling of the duty of every farmer to communicate to his brethren the results of his own experiments, whether favorable or otherwise, as the best means of advancing an art, where facts and experience are the safest instructers.

There were other topics upon which it was my wish to have remarked; but I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your patience. Agriculture cannot be looked to as a source of wealth; but money is far from being one of the greatest goods of life. Its profits, under the most favored circumstances, must be small and can only be secured by hard labor, persevering industry, and extreme frugality. Yet the situation of every sober and diligent farmer in our country, may always be one of substantial independence. A comfortable dwelling, a sufficiency of wholesome food and good clothing, the means of rearing a family, the opportunity of procuring the best education for his children, the power of gradually improving his property and condition, and of accumulating some humble resources against the time of old age and sickness; and above all, the quiet and comforts and endearments of home, and the perfect enjoyment of his religious rights and privileges; are blessings as much within the reach of the industrious and honest farmer in New England, as of the richest man in the world, and are sufficient to satisfy any but an inordinate avarice and ambition. The farmer's gains are honest gains. What he gets, he gets not at the expense of suffering or loss to others, but as the lawful fruits of his own industry and toil. He above all others should be a religious man; for the fruits which he gathers seem to be poured at once into his lap from the divine bounty; and the various domestic animals which depend on his care and are to be daily fed from his hand, remind him that he is the almoner of a merciful and kind Providence. Every operation of husbandry, with all its beautiful and miraculous results, admonishes the thoughtful mind of that unseen but omnipresent and beneficent agency on which all creatures subsist, and which is everywhere diffusing life and happiness and good. The flowers of the field in their splendor

* One cow for half the season.

* Memoirs of N. Y. Agriculture, vol. III. page 374. — [I have myself tried various cutting machines; where much work is to be done, I can strongly recommend the machines invented and patented by Jonathan Eastman, of Baltimore, which are now made in Boston, as the best within my knowledge.]

and beauty; the birds of the air, who, though they have neither store-house nor barn, are fed by a paternal kindness; the invigorating sunshine and the fertilizing rain; the fields glistening with the enriching dew, or yellow with the ripened harvest, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, all speak to the husbandman, of God, in tones which find their way at once to the feeling and pious bosom. Let his heart and life pour forth a grateful response. In the exercise of an honest industry, who can feel a juster claim to the peaceful enjoyment of its bountiful returns! The possession of these gifts of divine goodness should remind him of his duty to those whom it gives him the power and privilege to succor and relieve. When the peace and contentment and comfort which reigns in his habitation, are thus enjoyed in charity to his fellow men and in humble piety to God, this earth presents no condition more privileged and enviable.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 30, 1832.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A writer for Paxton and Harrison's Horticultural Register, with the signature of "G. J. T." and author of the Domestic Gardener's Manual, observes, that "our enlightened President, Mr Knight, has placed me in possession of directions for planting that noble root [the potato,] in his own hand writing." They are as follows:—

I obtained from the ash-leaved kidneys, last season, (a bad one, 1830,) a produce equal to six hundred and seventy bushels, of eighty pounds each, to the statute acre; and I entertain no doubt of having as many this year. To obtain these vast crops of the ash-leaved kidneys I always plant *whole potatoes, selecting the largest I can raise; and for a very early crop, those ripened early in the preceding summer, and kept dry. I usually plant them on their ends, to stand with the crown end upwards,* and place them at four inches distance, from centre to centre in the rows; the rows two feet apart and always pointing north and south.

I plant my large potatoes much in the same way, but with wider intervals, according to the height which the stems attain; thus, one which grows a yard high, at six inches distance from centre to centre, and three feet six inches or four feet between the rows, never cutting any potato, nor planting one of less weight than a quarter but generally half a pound. By using such large sets, I get very strong and large plants with widely extended roots, very early in the summer.

The blossoms take away a good deal of sap which may be better employed in forming potatoes; and whenever a potato affords seed freely, I think it almost an insuperable objection to it. As a general rule, I think that potatoes ought to be planted in rows, distant from each other in proportion to the height of the stems. The height of stems being full three feet, the rows ought to be four feet apart; and the sets, of the very largest varieties, planted whole, never to be more distant from centre to centre than six inches. By such mode of planting, the greatest possible quantities of leaf (the organ, by which alone blood is made,) are exposed to the light.

The philosophy of these able and simple directions may be shortly explained: It consists in the exposure of the utmost possible surface of the respiratory organs, (the leaves,) to the agency of the electrising principle of the solar light, and of corresponding breadths of soil to the influences of air and heat; so that the roots may be enabled to extend right and left to a distance somewhat exceeding that of the height of the stems and foliage.

The potato called the *early champion*, was that with which I began my experiments, early in March, 1831. The soil was that of a pasture, a deep and brown sandy loam, upon a chalky subsoil, approaching to marl. This soil had been trenched in the autumn to the depth of two feet, and the turf inverted at the bottom of each trench. About eighty pounds of these potatoes were planted whole, in rows two feet asunder, running north and south, the sets about six inches apart, crown from crown. But as I could not obtain a sufficiency of the variety at the time, I was constrained to employ such as I had, and therefore the size of the potatoes was not attended to. The rows were weeded early, and the stems advanced regularly till the fatally destructive 6th of May, when the frost destroyed and blackened every leaf that had fairly emerged from the surface. Thus I lost all the benefit that would have been otherwise derived from the early developed leaves; and consequently, a considerable weight of the advancing crop. In a week or ten days, however, fresh shoots were protruded, and as the stems advanced they were deeply earthed up, that is, till the whole piece of ground had the appearance of so many ranks of ridges, the intervening spaces being twelve inches deep in the centre. This one effectual earthing-up sufficed, and the crop attained perfect maturity in due time. The total yield of potatoes (which were for the greatest part of a fair average size and of most excellent quality, mealy and fine in flavor,) was five hundred and seventysix pounds.

The *early frame potato*, planted the first week in March, was the subject of the second experiment. I had procured one peck weighing fourteen pounds, and the tubers were cut into small sets with from one to three eyes each. The sets were planted in rows, pointing north and south, two feet asunder, the sets being four inches apart in the rows. The site was a garden plot, four yards by seven yards and a half, i. e., thirty square yards. The subsoil was a strong, stiff loam, and this was brought to the surface by deep trenching, just before it was cropped. This plot suffered also from the frost above alluded too. The final yield was very great, (two hundred and fiftynine pounds,) but the potatoes were far from being regular as to size; a great proportion were small, weighing little more than one or two ounces each, occasioned, I doubt not, by cutting the tubers into small sets.

The third experiment commenced the 25th of March, when I was enabled to procure a small supply of a variety styled *early champions*, but was evidently far from true to its kind. The potatoes were planted by the side of the first plot of champions, in rows two feet six inches asunder; the sets six inches apart, crown from crown. The total yield, digged up between August 25 and September 18, 1831, was one thousand two hundred and nine pounds.*

General deductions from facts. — First — I find that little or nothing is gained by planting before the middle of March [in England]; for if the frost destroys the leaves as it did those of my first-sown champions, a great loss in the product of the tubers must inevitably be experienced. Secondly, early ripened potatoes will yield an earlier crop than others of the same variety, which have come to maturity at a later period of the preceding season. My first champions were produced by myself, from a few roots given to me by a neighbor in June, 1830. The land required to be trenched, and therefore the potatoes were not in the ground till the last week in the month; hence they scarcely ripened before the frost set in. The eightyfour pounds planted in April, had been produced at the usual season by a farmer, and they came in very early and yielded almost double the quantity of those first planted. It is but just, however, to state that we commenced digging the latter, as early young potatoes, in July; and therefore, scarcely two thirds remained to attain perfect maturity. Thirdly, ash-leaved kidneys, above all others, require to be planted whole; if they are not, many of them may not germinate at all. I tried an experiment during last year and it was decisive in its results. Henceforward I never intend to plant a cut set of this potato, nor a whole one of very small size. I trust that my experiments on each variety that I plant during the current season, will be conducted with a degree of precision and exactitude, that may enable me on a future occasion, to announce their particular routine and final results, in a way that shall leave no doubt of the efficacy of Mr Knight's mode of culture.

* The blossoms of every sort which produced any, were mostly pinched off as they appeared.

CANKERWORMS AND CATERPILLARS.

H. Van Voorhis, Esq., of Malden, has communicated to us the following method of exterminating the above mentioned insects from fruit trees, the efficacy of which he assures us he has tested by successful experiments.

He procures a sheet-iron vessel of the shape of the frustrum of a hollow cone or a sugar loaf, with a part of the top cut off, which is large enough to hold six or seven quarts. This has a door or opening near its bottom, a number of holes punched near its top, and a socket at its bottom, to receive the end of a pole by which it may be elevated when in use. Within this vessel a fire is made of tobacco stems, oil, and sulphur, moistened a little with water, so as to cause a slow combustion with much smoke. This apparatus is held by the pole to the windward of a tree infested, in such a position as to cause the smoke to spread over the branches to which the insects are attached, by which means they are soon fumigated into nonentity.

THE BIRDS.

We are apprehensive that among other evils which are the consequences of the last winter's severity, and its long "lingering in the lap of May," may be the destruction of *birds*, and the consequent predominance of worms and other insects, which furnish food for the farmer's feathered laborers.

We have received verbal accounts from several towns in this vicinity, that the songsters are missing from the groves, which they had been accustomed to render vocal in the vernal months; and thousands have been found dead under trees, &c, cut off by the inclemency of an unprecedented and frightful season.

Notice.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture have just published No. 4 of the 10th volume of their Repository and Journal. Members of the Society are entitled to a copy, which they can obtain by calling at the Seed Store of Mr J. B. Russell, No. 50½ North Market Street.

Notice.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Room of the Society on Saturday, June 2d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. L. EMMONS, Sec'y.

Young Cleveland,

THIS truly beautiful and valuable Horse is of the Cleveland bay breed of horses, of fine even temper, five years old the 20th of May, fifteen and a half hands high, and of a beautiful dark bay color, with black mane, tail and legs. He walks and trots remarkably easy and fast; and is equalled by very few for muscular strength, elegant movement, and perfect symmetry of form.

He has proved himself a sure and first rate foal getter. The colts sired by him possess a great share of bone and muscle.

The pedigree of Young Cleveland: — He was sired by the celebrated bay horse, Sir Isaac, the son of the noted horse, Molineux. Sir Isaac was presented to the Agricultural Society of this State, by Sir Isaac Coffin, and was selected under his order as superior of his breed, and the breed recommended by him as the most highly esteemed for gentlemen's carriages, and all draft, farming, and saddle purposes, of any horses in New England.— His dam was a first rate and high spirited native mare. He will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Franklin.

TERMS: — Three dollars the single leap; five for the season; and eight to insure the mare with foal; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away, on notes given payable the 1st October next. Those persons who put mares to the Young Cleveland and have them warranted, and part with them before foaling time, or neglect to bring their mares regularly to the horse through the season, will be considered holden for insurance money. ELI M. RICHARDSON.

Franklin, May 30, 1832. 4t*

Knowledge for the People.

LILLY & WAIT have just published Knowledge for the People, or the Plain Why and Because, No. 10, comprising Arts and Manufactures—price 12½ cents.

May 30.

Wanted.

THE following numbers of the New England Farmer, for which the subscription price will be allowed: No. 1 of vol. ii. Nos. 2 and 19 of vol. iv. No 13 of vol. vi. Index to vol. vii. No. 2 of vol. viii.—Apply at the N. E. Farmer office. May 30.

Seed Corn, etc.

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, No. 50½ North Market Street, several kinds of Seed Corn in ears, the finest varieties cultivated in New England, 8, 12, and 16 rowed.

Also, a few seeds of the Early Lemon Squash, from the western part of this State, which is considered one of the finest varieties of summer Squash cultivated, being a week earlier than the Scollop or Warted Squashes, and of much superior flavor, drier, and somewhat resembling the Canada Squash in taste; producing abundantly till killed by frost. Price 12½ cents per paper.

May 23.

Straw and Palm-leaf Splitting Machine.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Guild's Improved Palm-leaf and Straw Splitting Machine, calculated for fine and coarse straw.

Also, Cast Steel Scythes of superior quality, warranted genuine. May 23.

Willis' Improved Brass Syringes.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, Willis' Improved Brass Syringes for using Johnson's solution as a remedy against mildew on grapes, destruction of vines from bugs and flies, and insects on trees. See New England Farmer, vol. 8, p. 5.

May 23.

Quarterly Review.

THE 93d No. of this work has just been republished by LILLY & WAIT, and contains articles on the following subjects:—Life and Writings of Hesiod; Domestic Manners of the Americans; Poetry by Mary Colling; Lyell's Geology, vol. 2; Changes in the organic world now in progress; Naval and Military Memoirs; Lord Munster's Campaign of 1809; Capt. Hall's Autobiography, second series; Punishment of Death; Wakefield on Newgate; English Fox Hunting; Milton Mowbray; Francis the First, by Miss Kemble; The Revolution of 1640 and 1830; True Causes of the Riot at Bristol and Nottingham.

Republished quarterly from the London edition, at $5 per annum. May 23.

Garden Compound,

For the preservation of Peach and other Fruit Trees.

This is thought to be an infallible preservative of the Peach, Plum, and other fruit trees, from the destructive worms and insects which in the spring attack and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of the compound, insects will not deposit their eggs in the bark. This article will not harden in the sun, but remain liquid for several months, in this respect it is vastly superior to any other composition in use.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN M. IVES, Salem; and JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 50½ North Market Street, Boston.

Price, 33 cents per bottle, with directions for its use.

May 16, 1832.

Conqueror.

THE entire horse Conqueror will stand the ensuing season at the Ten Hills Stock farm in Charlestown, two and a half miles from Boston, at ten dollars, to insure a mare in foal, secured by a note at ten months, to be valid and payable in case the mare proves to have been in foal, and one dollar to the groom at the time of covering.

Conqueror was bred near Montreal (Canada) foaled in May, 1825, and sired by a noted Normandy horse out of a blood Mare—he is rising 15 hands high and remarkably well grown, combining great power, generous spirits, good action, very docile in his temper, and of that hardy color, iron gray. This horse has taken three premiums in Canada, as the best horse in that country. He has probably as much, or more than any other horse now living, of the strains of blood so well known in N. E. by the name of "the Morgan breed"—from the best accounts the original Morgan horse was made up of the same strains of blood as Conqueror. Conqueror has proved a sure foal-getter, and is recommended to the public by

SAML. JAQUES.

The full blood horse Sportsman also stands as above—for pedigree see late Nos. of the Farmer.

May 16, 1832.

Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 50½ North Market Street, *Davis' Improved Dirt Shovel* for excavating or leveling dirt.

This may certify that I have been using Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patented Scraper, and am fully satisfied that it is much better than any other scraper of the kind, for digging and clearing cellars, that I have before used or seen.

Fairhaven, July 12, 1831. ANSEL WHITE.

This may certify that I have used Shadrach Davis, Jr.'s patent Scraper on the roads in this town, and find it a machine superior to any other I ever used before, for removing earth; and would hereby recommend it to public patronage. LEVI SHAWE.

New Bedford, Aug. 22, 1831.

Pickering's Tree or Caterpillar Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 50½ North Market Street, Pickering's Improved Tree Brushes.— This article, (which is likely to be in greater demand this season, than for many previous years,) will be constantly for sale as above, made of the best materials and workmanship; and no doubt is the best article for the purpose of any now in use. May 16.

The Art of Being Happy.

JUST published by CARTER & HENDEE, the Art of Being Happy: from the French of Droz, 'Sur L'Art D'Etre Heureux;' in a series of letters from a father to his children; with observations and comments. By Timothy Flint. May 23.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russettings,		barrel	5 00	6 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton	105 00	108 00
pearl, first sort,		"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	90	1 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	11 50	12 00
prime,		"	8 00	8 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	8 00	9 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	18	20
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"		3
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 12	1 25
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel	5 75	6 00
Genesee,		"	6 00	6 25
Alexandria,		"	5 50	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, Northern,		bushel	58	60
Corn, Southern yellow,		"	55	58
Rye,		"	85	90
Barley,		"	87	1 00
Oats,		"	45	48
HAY,		cwt.	65	70
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		"	9 00	9 25
HOPS, 1st quality,		"	22 00	23
LIME,		cask	1 15	1 25
PLASTER PARIS retails at		ton	3 25	3 50
PORK, clear,		barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy mess,		"	13 00	14 00
Cargo, No. 1,		"	12 75	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 50
Red Top, northern,		"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	12	13
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	8 50	8 75
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.		pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	55	65
Merino, ¾ths, washed,		"	44	45
Merino, half blood,		"	40	42
Merino, quarter,		"	38	40
Native, washed,		"	35	38
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	56	58
1st Lambs,		"	45	46
2d, "		"	38	40
3d, "		"	28	30
1st Spinning,		"	42	44

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	11
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
whole hogs,	"	6	6½
VEAL,	"	6	7
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20	25
lump, best,	"	25	28
EGGS, retail,	dozen	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel		92
Indian, retail,	"		75
POTATOES,	"	62	75
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	4 00	5 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, MAY 28, 1832.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 225 Beef Cattle, 11 pairs Working Oxen, 16 Cows and Calves, 35 Sheep, and 560 Swine.— 14 Beef Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices on the best qualities were well supported; perhaps a little better prices were obtained, but on the thinner qualities (of which there was a large proportion) a depreciation. We quote extra at $7 a 7,25, prime at 6,50 a 6,75, good at 6, and thin at 5 a 5,75.

Working Oxen.—We noticed one sale at $68 and one at 75.

Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at $23, 28, 35 —two were sold at 45, and two (without calves) for 29.

Sheep—Those at market were sheared, and were taken at $3 each.

Swine—Former prices were well supported, but sales not so brisk. We noticed several lots taken at 5 c for sows and 6 for barrows; at retail, 6 c for sows and 7 c for barrows.

NEW YORK, May 25.—In market this week 350 Beef Cattle, a short supply, and all sold quick at an advance of 25 c per hundred on last week's prices; the average this week $4,61 a 7,25. We quote 6,50 a 8; a few prime cattle sold over this amount. Cows and Calves—sales at $18 a 35. Sheep scarce and sell quick at $3 a 6; lambs 2,50 a 4. Live Hogs—the few that arrive sell quick at 4 a 4,25 per hundred.—*Daily Adv.*

Miscellany.

From the Greek.

WOMAN.

O thou! by heaven ordained to be
Arbitress of man's destiny!
From thy sweet lip one tender sigh—
One glance from thine approving eye—
Can raise or bind him at thy will,
To virtue's noblest flights, or worst extremes of ill.

Be angel-minded! and despise
Thy sex's little vanities;
And let not passion's lawless tide,
Thy better purpose sweep aside;
For wo awaits the evil hour,
That lends to man's annoy thy heaven entrusted power.

Woman! 'tis thine to cleanse the heart
From every gross, unholy part;
Thine in domestic solitude,
To win him to be wise and good;
His pattern, guide, and friend, to be,
To give him back the heaven he forfeited for thee!

MODE OF USING NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS.

It has been more than once proposed that newspapers should be introduced into our schools;—their indiscriminate use would be far from profitable; but the following extract from "Alcot's historical description of the first public school in Hartford," illustrates a method of conducting this exercise, which cannot fail to do good.

"Scholars, what is the latest news from Europe? 'The British Parliament is prorogued.' *Prorogued!* what does that mean? 'Adjourned.' Who did this? Who prorogued the Parliament? 'The king.' Who is the king of Great Britain? 'William IV.' Is he a popular king? 'Yes.' What do you mean by popular? 'In favor with the people.' Why did the king prorogue the Parliament? 'Because he was friendly to the Reform Bill.' And who are opposed to that Bill? 'The Peers, or House of Lords.' How many *Houses* are there in the British Parliament? 'Two.' What are they called? 'The House of Lords, and House of Commons.'

"How has the war between Russia and Poland terminated? 'The Russians have taken Warsaw and conquered Poland.' What is to become of Poland now? 'It will probably come under the yoke of Russia again.' Who has most distinguished himself in this war? 'The Polish General, Skryznecki.'

"What was the last news of Greece? 'The Count Capo d'Istrias has been assassinated.' Who was Count Capo d'Istrias? 'The President of Greece.' Is Greece in Asia? 'No, sir.' Where is it then? 'In the southern part of Europe.'

"What is the most important news in the United States? 'Congress has just assembled at Washington.' For what purpose does Congress meet? 'To make laws.' Of whom does Congress consist? How many Senators from each State, and how often appointed? How many Representatives, and how long do they hold their office?"

This will serve as a specimen of the method of studying newspapers. This plan is rather novel, and well calculated to excite a taste for reading and a love for general information. But this is not all. The conversation about Poland and Greece, enkindles a desire in the minds of the pupils to understand the geography and history of those countries, and of those near them, to which they sustain important relations. The history and geography thus taught will hardly ever be forgotten. — *Annals of Education.*

FAULTS OF ANNIVERSARIES.

To be perpetually calling out "Mr President!" or "Sir!" "Sir!" in the most animated and emphatic parts of the address, as if the speaker would overwhelm the unfortunate chairman with a flood of eloquence that had been directed towards the audience.

To have everything so "cut and dried" before hand as to appear too formal; resolutions being printed and seemingly a matter of course, for which the audience have little care. Concealed method would no doubt improve this defect and afford the audience the pleasure of novelty.

To speak in a measured, oratorical manner — sentences swelling with the pomp of Johnson and Burke — while an audience of three thousand people are hungry for simple facts, and are prepared to hail an anecdote well told, if it be the truth and have a bearing on the subject, with greater joy than they would all the sonorous eloquence that ever was bellowed from the forum, or the bar, or the desk.

To compliment a previous speaker, who no doubt has his hands full to keep down the risings of pride which have their promptings nearer home.

To speak of being unexpectedly called upon to take a part in the exercises, when every word of the speaker's address had been written more than a year before, and safely deposited in the recesses of a cranium too thick to have suffered a single sentence, word, or comma, to make its escape.

To overstate the importance of favorite objects; and thus lay a temptation before an audience, that may swerve from a true judgment. — *Badger's Weekly Messenger.*

Enormous Stones at the Temple of Balbec. — There is a curiosity of this place, which a man had need be well assured of his credit before he venture to relate, lest he should be thought to strain the privileges of a traveller too far. That which I mean is a large piece of old wall which encompassed a number of structures. A wall made of such enormous great stones, that the neighbors thereabouts (as it is usual in things of a strange nature) ascribe it to the architecture of the devil. Three of the stones which were larger than the rest, we took the pains to measure, and found them to extend sixtyone yards in length; one was twentyone, and the other two each twenty yards; in depth they were four yards each, and in breadth of the same dimensions. These three stones lay in one and the same row, end to end. The rest of the wall was made also of great stones, but none I think so great as these. That which added to the wonder was, that these stones were lifted up into the wall more than twenty feet from the ground.—*Mandrell's Journey to Jerusalem.*

"Johnny, where 's my razor," bawled out an Eastern shoreman, as he stood before the looking-glass duly prepared for the operation of shaving. "Why, daddy, I 've jist done opening oysters with it." "Well, tarnation take the boy, run and rub it on a brick-bat; and by gosh, if ever you do the ike again, if you shan't grind it!"

The full blooded Horse Sportsman.

THE Subscriber has secured the full-blooded horse Sportsman, to stand the ensuing season at the "Ten Hills Stock Farm," commencing April 10th, and ending August 10th.

Terms—One Dollar to the Groom, and ten dollars for the season,—cash, or a note on demand, or fifteen dollars to insure a mare in foal, by a conditional note at eleven months.

Good keeping for mares, at one dollar per week, at the risk of the owners.

Sportsman is not surpassed for spirits, and has as good strains of blood, as any horse in this country. His dam was a direct descendant from the best blood in England, his sire, the full-blooded imported Arabian Horse "Bussorah." It is with these strains of blood that England has bid defiance to the *world* on the *turf* and in the *field*, for more than a century past.

Sportsman's get are very promising, and may be seen on the farm.

Satisfactory proof of the pedigree of this horse as given below, is in my possession.

PEDIGREE.

Sportsman was foaled in 1823, the property of the late Gen. Coles of Dosoris, Long Island, and sired by the "Bussorah Arabian," out of Sportsmistress by Hickory, her dam the famous *racing* mare Miller's Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Messinger Grand Dam, the imported Pot8os mare, G. G. dam by Gimcrack, &c.

Hickory was by Whip, his dam, Dido by Dare Devil, G Dam by Wildair, G G Dam by Clockfast, G G G Dam the Dam of the celebrated Virginia, "Bucephalus" and Lady Teazle.

"Messinger" by "Mambrino," Dam by Turf, G Dam by Regulus, G G Dam by Starling, Fox, Bay Bolton, Duke of Ancastor's Turf, Byerly Turk, Taffolet Barb, Place's white Turk, Native barb mare, Pot8os was by Eclipse, Dam Sportsmistress, by Warren's Sportsman, G Dam Golden Locks by Oronoko, Panton's Crab, Partner, &c. See 1st and 2d volume of English stud book.

PERFORMANCE.

At three years he won the sweepstakes on the Union course, Long Island, against five horses. On the same course, the same season, he won a *match race* against Mr. Stevens' "Rattler". In the autumn of 1827, he ran upon the same course, and *won at three heats*, (three mile heats) beating Richard 3d from Virginia, Misfortune and American Boy. He has never given way in his limbs or wind. These are all his public performances, *and he never was beaten.*

Ten Hills Stock farm, on the Medford Turnpike, two and a half miles from Boston.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Ten Hills Farm, April 4.

Young Barefoot.

THIS very handsome Colt, just three years old, (was the first colt ever got in America, by the truly celebrated full blood horse Barefoot, sent from England by Sir Isaac Coffin,) was raised by John Prince, Esq. at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, out of a large and superior mare of American breed. He is a beautiful dark bay, with black mane and tail, and is considered an animal of great promise. He will be kept for the usual season at the stable in Brighton, where Barefoot and Cleaveland have heretofore stood.

Terms — $12 — to be paid before the mare is taken away; and should the mare not prove to be in foal, the money will be returned. Pasturage can be furnished for mares, they to be, however, at the risk of the owners.

JOHN PARKINSON.

Brighton, May 16, 1832.

Barefoot.

THE celebrated English Horse Barefoot will return from New York to the Brighton stable about the latter end of June. Barefoot has proved one of the most successful racers of his day, at York, Doncaster, Newmarket, Ascott, &c, and his pedigree exhibits the best blood known. ep6w May 23.

Published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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